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Summary of other stakeholders' submissions on Ecuador*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review. It is a summary of 50 stakeholders' submissions to the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. Regarding recommendation 115.4[1] made at the 2012 universal periodic review (UPR), the Office of the Ombudsman noted that the Constitution and the Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code included some provisions of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court. However, the classification of offences committed in the context of armed conflicts did not cover all the acts contained in the Statute.[2]

3. Regarding recommendation 115.6,[3] the Ombudsman acknowledged the progress made in laws and regulations to combat discrimination and considered it important to have statistics on indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian public servants and private sector workers in order to properly assess these groups' presence in various work settings.[4]

4. The Ombudsman acknowledged the progress achieved in terms of the infrastructure of the new regional centres of deprivation of liberty. Nevertheless, the Ombudsman noted that overcrowding persisted in older centres, and stressed the importance of strengthening preventive measures to reduce violence between persons deprived of their liberty.[5]

* The present document was not edited before being sent to United Nations translation services.

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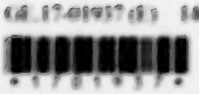

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5. Regarding recommendation 135.32,[7] the Office of the Ombudsman reported that it had assisted 359 victims documented in the Truth Commission report and had worked together with State institutions on matters of comprehensive reparation.[8]

6. The Ombudsman reported that Ecuador did not have a specific law on trafficking in persons and noted the need to update the 2006 national plan to combat trafficking, sexual and labour exploitation and other types of exploitation of persons, in particular women, children and persons of diverse gender identity.[9]

7. Regarding recommendation 135.38,[10] the Ombudsman considered that the Organic Act on Communication should set out criteria for determining that a person's reputation, honour or good name, as well as public safety, had been undermined by the broadcasting of information or opinions. The Ombudsman indicated that the Act did not include a protection mechanism to prevent violence, threats or attacks against journalists and media personnel.[11]

8. The Ombudsman pointed out that the Ministry of Education had initiated the 10-Year Education Plan 2016-2025, and highlighted advances in women's access to the education system.[12]

9. The Ombudsman acknowledged the steps taken to eradicate violence against women but nonetheless considered it necessary to assess the implications of these normative and institutional changes for access to justice by women victims of violence. The Ombudsman recommended that Ecuador ensure that justice officials mainstream gender into their processing of cases.[13]

10. The Ombudsman considered it vital that the National Assembly promulgate the Organic Act on Prior, Free and Informed Consultation as a Collective Right.[14]

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms and bodies[15]

11. The International Network of Human Rights (RIDH) recommended that Ecuador support efforts to strengthen the inter-American human rights system and stop continuously threatening to withdraw from it.[16]

12. Joint Submission 23 (JS23) recommended that Ecuador permit special procedures, in particular the Special Rapporteur on the right to freedom of opinion and expression, the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association, and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders, to visit the country.[17] Cultural Survival (CS) recommended inviting the Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples to visit the country.[18]

B. National human rights framework[19]

13. RIDH noted that the Constitution had been reformed twice, once by referendum in 2011 and once in 2015 by so-called "amendments" that had been adopted in contravention of constitutional procedure. RIDH recommended that Ecuador respect the procedures for reforming and amending the Constitution.[20]

14. JS11 recommended the repeal of the constitutional amendment expanding the powers of the armed forces and authorizing them to "provide support for the comprehensive security of the State".[21] JS11 noted that, during the indigenous uprising of 2015, a nationwide state of emergency had been declared on grounds of the threat of a natural disaster, thereby suspending constitutional rights. It recommended that Ecuador avoid invoking a state of emergency in the context of social protests as a means of preventing and criminalizing the work of human rights defenders.[22]

C. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

1. Cross cutting issues

Equality and non-discrimination[23]

15. JS16 pointed out that, despite the measures implemented by the State, ethnic minorities — especially Afro-Ecuadorians and indigenous people — still faced multiple discrimination, and recommended that Ecuador design awareness-raising campaigns on human dignity irrespective of ethnic origin, to be rolled out in schools and the media.[24]

16. Various organizations noted that, although progress had been made, certain practices and laws that discriminated on grounds of sexual orientation remained in place.[25] JS20 recommended that steps be taken to ensure that authorities and institutions complied with the constitutional rule guaranteeing equality, the right to a life of dignity and the right not to be discriminated against.[26] Asociación Silueta X (ASX) recommended the adoption of a law against discrimination, including on grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, and the provision of penalties.[27] JS2 recommended that Ecuador develop a public education programme for the various levels of education to eradicate sociocultural models and stereotypes that incite hatred, violence and discrimination against the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) population.[28]

17. JS2 and JS8 recommended that Ecuador amend the Organic Act on Health to incorporate the international standards that reject the treatment of sexual orientation and gender identity as medical conditions, as set out in the Yogyakarta Principles.[29]

Development, environment and business and human right[30]

18. Regarding recommendation 135.61,[31] Acción Ecológica (AE) noted that Ecuador promoted drilling for oil in protected areas and large-scale mining in areas with high biodiversity, and that in both cases there had been complaints of human rights violations.[32]

2. Civil and political rights

Right to life, liberty and security of person[33]

19. Several organizations reported excessive use of force and arbitrary detentions by security forces during the 2015 indigenous peoples' protests and other public demonstrations that occurred between 2013 and 2016.[34] JS11 recommended that Ecuador ensure that international standards on the use of force by law enforcement officers were upheld.[35] Front Line Defenders (FLD) called upon member states of the UN Human Rights Council to urge Ecuador to ensure that all allegations of excessive use of force and arbitrary detention against peaceful protesters were investigated and that the alleged perpetrators were brought to justice.[36]

20. Fundación Nuevo Propósito (FNP) acknowledged the positive transformation undergone by the National Social Rehabilitation System, including improvements to prison infrastructure and the implementation of a new management model.[37] Human Rights Watch (HRW) noted that the remote location of new detention centres and the strict and limited visitation rules impeded prisoners' contact with family members.[38]

21. FNP recommended that Ecuador increase the access of persons deprived of their liberty to employment and recreational workshops and that it make use of virtual hearings, electronic release orders and pre-release arrangements.[39] The Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos (CEDHU) recommended that Ecuador investigate all assaults on, or killings of, detainees in which police officers might be involved and that it provide the police with training on the rights of detained persons. CEDHU also recommended safeguarding the right to integrity of the person of women and children visiting relatives, and not flouting it on the pretext of preventing them from smuggling banned objects into prison in their private parts.[40] ASX recommended that prevention campaigns to protect the rights of LGBTI persons be rolled out in prisons.[41]

22. JS2 noted that some rehabilitation centres continued to operate despite their history of resorting to "dehomosexualization" practices that violated the human rights of lesbians and persons of diverse sex or gender. JS2 further noted that the sanctions imposed on these centres had mostly been of an administrative nature and that there was no information on any case having been brought before the courts.[42]

23. Regarding recommendation 135.3,[43] JS3 noted that Ecuador had not adopted sufficient internal measures to satisfy the requirements of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, in particular article 3 of the Convention.[44] JS3 recommended that Ecuador develop a national database on disappeared persons, as well as standardized protocols on fact-finding investigations and the prosecution of those responsible.[45]

Administration of justice, including impunity and the rule of law[46]

24. JS22 expressed concern that a large percentage of senior justice officials had worked in the executive branch, and recommended changing the appointment process to ensure their independence.[47]

25. Regarding recommendation 135.31,[48] Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (FCD) indicated that the indiscriminate dismissal of judges for inexcusable error undermined the principle of the judiciary's independence from external influence, and recommended that this concept be clearly defined in accordance with international norms.[49] JS11 recommended that the executive branch refrain from interfering in the activities of the judiciary, especially through the decisions of the Council of the Judiciary.[50]

26. JS21 noted that protection and special protection measures, which are judicial procedures designed to protect the human rights of individuals and groups, had been used to safeguard non-existent "fundamental rights of the State", to shield public officials from public scrutiny and as a de facto fourth-level judicial instance when the decisions of the ordinary justice system were not to the liking of a given institution.[51]

27. JS15 noted that no effective mechanisms had been set up for coordination and cooperation between the ordinary and the indigenous justice systems, and recommended that Ecuador respect the right to practise indigenous justice. JS15 recommended that the State guarantee the participation of experts in ancestral languages in ordinary judicial proceedings involving indigenous persons.[52]

28. The Confederación Nacional Afro-ecuatoriana (CNA) recommended the adoption of effective measures to ensure equal access to justice and equal treatment by the courts for Afro-Ecuadorians.[53]

29. JS15 noted that 96 per cent of the cases documented by the Truth Commission were still at the preliminary investigation stage but that the victims and their relatives were generally not a part of these proceedings. JS15 recommended that Ecuador ensure that investigative and punitive procedures are thorough, swift and effective in such cases and that it set up participatory mechanisms to effectively implement the Victim Reparation Act.[54]

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life[55]

30. JS1 and JS22 indicated that the National Electoral Council and the Constitutional Court treated petitions for referendums differently, expediting those that are in the Government's interest while hindering proposals by opposition groups.[56] RIDH reported that in 2014 the National Electoral Council had dissolved a political movement without applying the correct rules or respecting due process.[57]

31. Regarding recommendation 135.44[58], FLD and AE stated that, although Decree No. 982 was derogated, the substituting Decree No. 16 contained restrictive provisions in relation to freedom of association and granted the National Secretariat for Communications powers to order the dissolution of NGOs on ill-defined grounds.[59] JS9 and Joint Submission 17 (JS17) noted that Decree N. 739, issued in 2015 to reform Decree N. 16, failed to address these concerns and that this legislation was used against civil society organizations such as the Pachamama Foundation, Fundamedios, Acción Ecológica and the Unión

Nacional de Educadores. They recommended repealing Decrees N. 16 and 739, removing all undue restrictions on the freedom of association and reinstating all civil society organizations that were arbitrarily sanctioned or deregistered.[60]

32. Regarding recommendation 135.40[61], FLD stated that the 2013 Communication Law had led to further deterioration in the environment for independent media.[62] The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights indicated that the Office of the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression considered it of the utmost importance that the authorities review the offences and penalties established in the Organic Act on Communication in the light of international human rights law, and that they amend aspects that could seriously undermine the right to freedom of expression.[63]

33. Joint Submission 9 (JS9) noted that the 2014 Comprehensive Organic Criminal Code narrowed but did not eliminate the broad anti-terrorist provisions of the old Criminal Code. It reported that anti-government protestors had often been arbitrarily detained, charged with terrorism and sabotage and subjected to judicial procedures without due process guarantees, both before and after the enactment of the new Criminal Code.[64] HRW recommended amending criminal code's provisions that undermined free speech.[65]

34. FLD stated that human rights defenders had reported an increase in police and judicial harassment, particularly in connection with social protests in 2015.[66] It called upon member states of the UN Human Rights Council to urge Ecuador to ensure that the judicial system was not used to restrict the legitimate and peaceful work of human rights defenders.[67]

35. JS23 recommended that Ecuador create an enabling environment in which civil society organizations could exercise their right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association.[68] JS11 recommended that the highest public authorities refrain from making statements or value judgments and from issuing any opinion that could encourage the harassment, persecution and prosecution of human rights defenders.[69]

36. JS9 recommended investigating all cases of attacks, harassment, and intimidation against civil society activists, journalists and human rights defenders, and bringing the perpetrators to justice.[70] JS15 recommended the establishment of a national system specialized in protecting and providing psychological and social support to human rights defenders and environmentalists.[71]

37. JS12 noted that technical and financial requirements impeded the access of indigenous and social organizations to the competition for the allocation of radio frequencies and free-to-air television channels, and recommended that Ecuador conduct a participatory review of requirements for community media.[72]

38. JS9 reported that, although some defamation provisions were absent from the new Criminal Code, others (such as slander, or *calumnia*) remained criminal offences and sentences for these crimes had actually increased.[73]

Prohibition of all forms of slavery[74]

39. JS16 indicated that, despite the efforts made by Ecuador, figures on trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation were alarming. JS16 recommended that Ecuador roll out prevention campaigns, provide assistance and protection to trafficking victims, provide relevant information to victims' families and develop programmes to safeguard the integrity of children and women affected by abuse and violence.[75]

Right to privacy and family life[76]

40. JS24 reported that the National Intelligence Secretariat (SENIAN) conducted spy activities in pursuit of political objectives and that data on individuals considered as opponents were made public.[77] JS24 recommended that Ecuador investigate the activities of the Secretariat and make them more transparent, and that it limit the Secretariat's sphere of action in order to ensure respect for human rights. JS24 also recommended that Ecuador promote the promulgation of a law on personal data and privacy that would protect personal data, and that it provide effective remedies for individuals whose right to privacy was violated.[78]

41. JS13 noted that public sector institutions had on a number of occasions refused to divulge public information, arguing that it was classified or confidential because it included personal data. JS13 recommended that Ecuador define, in accordance with international standards, those cases where information was considered classified or confidential, and that it ensure the bill on the protection of the right to privacy with regard to personal data was in line with the relevant international standards.[79]

42. JS20 noted that Ecuadorian law did not permit same-sex couples to recognize any children they had together. JS20 recommended that the relevant legal texts provide for the recognition of all types of families.[80]

3. Economic, social and cultural rights

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work[81]

43. JS16 noted the efforts made by Ecuador in recent years to implement new laws promoting employment, and recommended that Ecuador step up its efforts to tackle youth unemployment.[82]

44. Regarding recommendation 135.14,[83] CEDHU recommended that Ecuador take steps to ensure equal pay for men and women and carry out more inspections with a view to preventing discrimination against pregnant women.[84] The Foro Nacional Permanente de la Mujer Ecuatoriana (FDLME) noted that summary dismissal of pregnant workers was now considered inoperative under the Labour Code.[85]

45. JS18 reported that, pursuant to the constitutional reform of articles 229 and 326 (16), the right to collective bargaining on working conditions in the public sector had been revoked, and recommended that Ecuador restore this right, except in the situations flagged in the International Labour Organization (ILO) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).[86] JS18 further recommended that Ecuador provide comprehensive reparation to all the trade union leaders and other public sector workers who had been discriminated against by the Government, beginning with their immediate reinstatement.[87]

46. The Asociación Sindical de Trabajadores Agrícolas Bananeros y Campesinos (ASTAC) reported violations of the labour rights of workers on banana plantations.[88]

47. JS18 noted that penalties had been stiffened in the new Comprehensive Criminal Code to punish "professional malpractice" with imprisonment, and that this primarily affected public sector professionals, including those in the health-care sector, whose work depended on the conditions and funding of services.[89]

Right to social security[90]

48. FDLME noted that the 2015 Organic Act on Labour Justice and the Recognition of Work in the Home recognized unpaid work in the home, which is chiefly carried out by women, and established their right to social security.[91]

49. ASTAC noted that many banana workers still had no access to social security and that most female banana workers had neither social security nor campesino social insurance.[92]

50. JS6 considered as regressive a series of measures that included the reduction of State contributions to the retirement fund of the Ecuadorian Social Security Institute, the change of management of the teacher's unemployment fund, the suspension of pension payments for retirees of the Central Bank and the reduction of benefits for retirees of the Armed Forces, and recommended that Ecuador align its domestic law with international standards in order to safeguard the right to social security of older persons.[93]

Right to an adequate standard of living[94]

51. Fundación Equidad (FE) recommended that Ecuador pursue its social spending, with a focus on the most vulnerable sectors of the population, in particular older persons, women and children.[95]

52. CNA recommended that Ecuador improve access for Afro-Ecuadorians to decent housing and good quality basic services and that it ensure coordination between the National Planning Secretariat and local authorities so that the latter can implement sectoral policies, plans and programmes for the Afro-Ecuadorian population living in their respective jurisdictions.[96]

53. The Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (CDH) reported on a number of forced evictions between 2013 and 2015 in various poor areas of the city of Guayaquil, and noted that the rules and recommendations regarding decent housing emanating from the universal human rights system had not been followed in the process.[97]

54. FIAN International considered that the implementation of public policies favouring large transnational corporations or powerful interest groups had resulted in the forced eviction of campesino and indigenous communities, curbing their access to land and thus violating their right to food.[98] FIAN International recommended that Ecuador take on board the recommendations made at the previous universal periodic review regarding the redistribution of land and prior, free and informed consultation in indigenous and campesino territories, and that it adopt effective measures to prevent forced evictions.[99]

55. ECUARUNARI noted that the concession of approximately 1 million hectares of ancestral lands for large-scale ore mining, thereby closing off water sources and catchment areas, had provoked disputes over water management in neighbouring communities.[100] ECUARUNARI further noted that the Water Act had been adopted without a systematic and transparent pre-legislative consultation process being carried out and that it did not address the long-standing demands of the communities in terms of protecting water sources from the effects of extractive activities.[101]

Right to health[102]

56. JS16 noted that the malnutrition rate remained high among indigenous and Afro-Ecuadorian populations and in rural areas and recommended that Ecuador extend its programme "Zero Malnutrition" to cover as much of the population as possible. JS16 also recommended that Ecuador set up help centres endowed with the necessary staff and medical supplies in indigenous communities and rural areas, taking due account of traditional medicine.[103]

57. ASTAC noted that the right to health of banana workers and their communities continued to be flouted by the excessive use of agrochemicals and agrotoxins.[104]

58. FE recommended that Ecuador ensure that women had access to good quality health-care services that took into account cultural differences.[105] JS22 recommended that Ecuador formulate a public policy on sexual and reproductive health in keeping with the rights of women, children and adolescents, and that it put an end to the Family Plan.[106]

59. Alliance Defending Freedom International (ADF International) stated that Ecuador should provide women with access to knowledge-based education about their bodies, healthy behaviours and responsible decision-making and should redirect resources to improve maternal health and medical infrastructure to solve the problem of high maternal mortality rates.[107] ADF International also reported on the issue of the right to life in the context of abortion.[108]

60. The Center for Reproductive Rights (CRR) noted that in Ecuador abortion was permitted only to avoid a risk to the life or health of the pregnant woman, or if the pregnancy was the consequence of the rape of a woman with mental disability.[109] CRR acknowledged that Ecuador was taking positive steps toward improving access to abortion in cases of rape through a Bill introduced by the Ombudsman's Office in July 2016 to reform the Criminal Code. It recommended that Ecuador urgently amend the Criminal Code in order to permit exceptions to the criminalization of abortion when: (a) pregnancy was the result of rape or sexual violence; and (b) the foetus was unviable.[110]

61. HRW noted that fear of prosecution drove some women and girls to have illegal and unsafe abortions and impeded health care for victims of sexual violence.[111] JS8 recommended that Ecuador take administrative and judicial measures to guarantee that

health-care professionals preserve patient confidentiality in order to prevent women who seek medical assistance after a failed abortion from being reported to the authorities.[112]

Right to education[113]

62. JS16 welcomed the fact that Ecuador had given priority to education and highlighted the progress achieved in tackling illiteracy. Nevertheless, it noted the difficulties students from rural areas and indigenous students faced in accessing education, the considerable discrepancies in the quality of education between rural and urban areas and the high dropout rate among indigenous and Afrodescendent students.[114]

63. ECUARUNARI considered that in the past four years the intercultural education model had been centralized under the "universal access to education" model of the Ministry of Education, and that the curriculum did not take account of the reality, geographic conditions and specificities of indigenous communities.[115]

64. The Good Group (GG) recommended establishing a national action plan for human rights education.[116] CNA recommended the inclusion of ethnic studies in the curriculum so that the entire population can learn about the historical, ancestral and racial origin of the Afro-Ecuadorian people.[117]

65. JS5 recommended that Ecuador pursue programmes to deal with and prevent bullying in school.[118] CEDHU recommended that Ecuador ensure that those responsible for attacks on students were investigated and punished, that victims were not revictimized and that mechanisms were established to protect them.[119] FE pointed out that there were no policies on the prevention of homophobic bullying or on the inclusion and protection of trans students.[120]

66. JS8 recommended the establishment of appropriate administrative and judicial mechanisms to effectively protect child and adolescent victims of sexual violence in educational facilities.[121]

4. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women[122]

67. JS16 and FDLME acknowledged the efforts of Ecuador to defend women's rights.[123] FE recommended that Ecuador continue to promote the participation of women at all levels of decision-making.[124]

68. JS22 noted that, despite having launched a number of legal and institutional initiatives, the State had not managed to eradicate gender-based violence.[125]

69. JS10 noted that, with the repeal of the Violence against Women and Domestic Violence Act (No. 103), there was no institutional framework or public policy on prevention and changing sociocultural models, and recommended that the Government coordinate with civil society organizations to draft a comprehensive bill on women's right to a life free from violence.[126] JS10 further recommended giving the National Council for Gender Equality more powers to monitor compliance with the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Gender-Based Violence.[127]

70. CEDHU reported that there were 495 femicides between 2012 and 2016 and recommended that the State expedite investigations in order to identify and punish those responsible.[128] JS8 recommended that Ecuador provide training in human rights, gender, victim rights and the introduction of a gender perspective in the investigation and punishment of sexual violence for police officers, prosecutors, public defenders and judges in criminal matters.[129]

71. JS10 recommended that Ecuador conduct the National Survey on Gender-Based Violence against Women every five years and disaggregate the data collected by urban or rural setting and by region, with a view to eliminating cultural models that perpetuate gender-based violence.[130] JS8 recommended the establishment of a national data-collection system for gender-based violence, including femicide.[131]

72. JS10 noted that there was no special fast-track procedure to process offences in which the victims were women or family members, despite the fact that the Constitution provides for one. JS10 recommended that Ecuador allocate the necessary financial and technical resources for the establishment and operation of judicial units specialized in violence against women in all cantons, especially in rural and remote areas.[132]

Children[133]

73. JS16 recommended that Ecuador conduct campaigns to promote the registration of children and that it set up birth registration centres in remote areas and in areas with a high concentration of Afrodescendent and indigenous populations.[134]

74. FDLME noted that the 2015 law amending the Civil Code prohibited persons under 18 years of age from marrying.[135] JS8 indicated that this change to the law should be backed up by public policies designed to change cultural models that encourage early marriage.[136]

75. JS16 observed that, although Ecuador was rolling out various campaigns against all forms of ill-treatment, corporal punishment and domestic violence remained common. JS16 recommended that Ecuador disseminate information on how to report corporal punishment and ill-treatment and that it carry out awareness-raising campaigns to combat violence against children in the home.[137]

Indigenous peoples[138]

76. JS4 and JS7 noted that, in 2015, authority over the legalization and registration of indigenous nationalities and their governing bodies had been transferred to the National Secretariat for Policy Management, which reports to the executive branch.[139] Both recommended that this authority be conferred on an independent body and that international principles on the participation and representation of indigenous peoples be taken into account.[140]

77. JS7 noted that the promulgation of Decree No. 1247 of 2012, regulating the implementation of prior, free and informed consultation in the context of calls for tenders and the assignment of areas and blocks for oil exploration, did not meet constitutional requirements regarding "pre-legislative consultation" or the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169).[141] JS7 recommended the repeal of Decree No. 1247 and the preparation, in cooperation with organizations representing indigenous communities and peoples, of regulations on the right to prior, free and informed consultation.[142] JS19 recommended that the State enact a law on prior, free and informed consultation in keeping with the standards contained in ILO Convention No. 169.[143]

78. Acción Ecológica (AE) noted that consultations with indigenous peoples on the exploitation of resources in their territory, especially ore and oil, had been neither prior, free nor informed.[144]

79. JS14 noted that the XI Oil Round, which covered the territories of seven indigenous nationalities, did not meet the standards on prior, free and informed consultation, and had led to high tensions and rights violations.[145] JS25 reported the presence of armed individuals in Sapara territory and recommended that Ecuador ensure there was no further military/paramilitary activity in this territory.[146] JS7 recommended that Ecuador cancel the concessions awarded in relation to blocks 28, 74, 75, 79 and 83 and that no new calls for tenders should be made until standards on the right to consultation were fully met.[147]

80. JS22 noted that until 2013 the State had implemented a policy to protect the Tagaeri and Taromenane peoples living in isolation, but the policy was no longer in effect because of the exploitation of oil blocks in their territories.[148] JS25 recommended that Ecuador suspend all extractive activities, especially in the oil industry, in Tagaeri and Taromenane territory and that it investigate State officials for neglect in connection with the massacres of peoples living in isolation.[149] JS4 recommended that the findings of the presidential commission on the Waorani-Taromenane conflict be made public so that the full extent of the current situation of indigenous peoples living in isolation could be known.[150]

Migrants, refugees and asylum seekers and internally displaced persons[151]

81. HRW stated that problematic provisions of the 2012 presidential decree regulating asylum procedures were still in place. It recommended that Ecuador adopt a comprehensive law on the rights of migrants and asylum seekers that upholds their rights under international law.[152]

82. CEDHU recommended that Ecuador refrain from carrying out collective evictions like the one in 2016 when dozens of migrant families living in tents in El Arbolito park in Quito had been evicted.[153] CEDHU also recommended that Ecuador ensure that when migrants arriving by air were denied entry to the country, it should be for justifiable reasons, without discrimination on grounds of nationality, and that the persons concerned should be immediately returned to their country of origin.[154]

Notes

[1] The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org.

Civil society
Individual submissions:

ADF	International Alliance Defending Freedom International (Switzerland);
AE	Acción Ecológica (Ecuador);
ASTAC	Asociación Sindical de Trabajadores Agrícolas Bananeros y Campesinos (Ecuador);
ASX	Asociación Silueta X (Ecuador);
CDH	Comité Permanente por la Defensa de los Derechos Humanos (Ecuador);
CEDHU	Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos (Ecuador);
CMP	Colegio Médico de Pichincha (Ecuador);
CNA	Confederación Nacional Afro-ecuatoriana (Ecuador);
CRR	Center for Reproductive Rights (United States of America);
CS	Cultural Survival (United States of America);
ECUARUNARI	Confederación de Pueblos de la Nacionalidad Kichwa Llaktakunapak Jantun Tantanakuy — ECUARUNARI (Ecuador);
FCD	Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (Ecuador);
FDLME	Foro Nacional Permanente de la Mujer Ecuatoriana (Ecuador);
FFF	Four Freedoms Forum (United States of America);
FIAN International	FoodFirst Information and Action Network — International (Switzerland);
FLD	Front Line Defenders — The International Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (Ireland);
FE	Fundación Equidad (Ecuador);
FNP	Fundación Nuevo Propósito (Ecuador);
GG	Global Organising for Optimal Dignity and Diplomacy Group — Good Group (United States of America);
HRW	Human Rights Watch (Switzerland);
Ind1893	International Network for Diplomacy Indigenous Governance Engaging in Nonviolence Organizing for Understanding and Self-Determination (United States of America);
OHR	Oceania Center for Ecology Advocacy Nonviolence Independence and Autonomy — Human Rights (United States of America);
RIDH	Red Internacional de Derechos Humanos (Switzerland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: Observatorio Ciudadano Electoral (Ecuador); and Corporación Participación Ciudadana (Ecuador);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Taller Comunicación Mujer (Ecuador); Sexual Rights Initiative (Switzerland);
JS3	Joint submission 3 submitted by: Asociación de Familiares y Amigos de Personas Desaparecidas en Ecuador — Asfadec (Ecuador); Fundación Regional de Asesoría en Derechos Humanos — INREDH (Ecuador);
JS4	Joint submission 4 submitted by: Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales (Ecuador); Fundación Alejandro Labaka (Ecuador); Nacionalidad Waorani del Ecuador — NAWE (Ecuador); Asociación de Mujeres Waorani del Ecuador — AMWAE (Ecuador);
JS5	Joint submission 5 submitted by: Grupo Rescate Escolar (Ecuador); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador — CDH-PUCE (Ecuador);
JS6	Joint submission 6 submitted by: Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador — CDH-PUCE (Ecuador); Frente de Extrabajadores del IESS (Ecuador); Coordinadora de Organizaciones de Jubilados del Ecuador — CORJUPE (Ecuador); Asociación de Extrabajadores del Banco Central (Ecuador);
JS7	Joint submission 7 submitted by: Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador — CONAIE (Ecuador); Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas Amazónicas del Ecuador — CONFENIAE (Ecuador); Nacionalidad Achuar del Ecuador — NAE (Ecuador); Pueblo Kichwa de Sarayaku (Ecuador); Nación Sapara del Ecuador — NASE (Ecuador); Terra Mater (Ecuador); Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador — CDH-PUCE (Ecuador);
JS8	Joint submission 8 submitted by: Frente Ecuatoriano por la Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Derechos Reproductivos — FEDDSDR (Ecuador); Fundación Taller de Comunicación Mujer — TCM (Ecuador); Coalición Nacional de Mujeres del Ecuador — CNME (Ecuador);
JS9	Joint submission 9 submitted by: World Alliance for Citizen Participation — CIVICUS (South Africa); Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (Ecuador); Asociación Ecuatoriana de Editores de Periódicos (Ecuador); Fundación Andina para la Observación y Estudio de Medios — Fundamedios, (Ecuador);
JS10	Joint submission 10 submitted by: Coalición Nacional de Mujeres del Ecuador (Acción Ciudadana por la Democracia y el Desarrollo — ACDemocracia, Colectivo Político Luna Creciente, Cabildo por las Mujeres del Cantón Cuenca, Colectivo Nosotras, Confederación Ecuatoriana de Mujeres por el Cambio, Consejo de Mujeres Negras — San Lorenzo, Coordinadora Juvenil por la Equidad de Género, Coordinadora Política de Mujeres del Ecuador, Dirigencia de la Mujer — CONAIE, Federación de Mujeres de Sucumbíos, Frente Ecuatoriano de Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, Movimiento de Mujeres de Sectores Populares Luna Creciente,

	Movimiento de Mujeres de Manabí, Mujeres de Frente, Observatorio Ciudadano de la Comunicación — Cuenca, Plataforma Nacional por los Derechos de las Mujeres, Red de Mujeres Políticas del Ecuador — REMPE, Fundación Desafío, Centro de Apoyo y Protección de los Derechos Humanos — SURKUNA y El Parto es Nuestro) (Ecuador).
JS11	Joint submission 11 submitted by: Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador — CONAIE (Ecuador); Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas Amazónicas del Ecuador — CONFENIAE (Ecuador).
JS12	Joint submission 12 submitted by: Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador — CONAIE (Ecuador); Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas Amazónicas del Ecuador — CONFENIAE (Ecuador); Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales — CDES (Ecuador); Fundación El Churo (Ecuador).
JS13	Joint submission 13 submitted by: Fundación Ciudadanía y Desarrollo (Ecuador); Fundación Andina para la Observación y Estudio de Medios — Fundamedios (Ecuador).
JS14	Joint submission 14 submitted by: Asamblea de los Pueblos del Sur (Ecuador); Asociación Latinoamericana de Medicina Social — ALAMES-Ecuador (Ecuador); Comisión de Justicia, Paz e Integridad de la Conferencia Ecuatoriana de Religiosos y Religiosas (Ecuador); Comités de Promotores de Salud de Sucumbíos (Ecuador); Confederación de Nacionalidades Indígenas del Ecuador — CONAIE (Ecuador); Ecuador Decide No-TLC (Ecuador); Franciscans International (Switzerland).
JS15	Joint submission 15 submitted by: Fundación Regional de Asesoría en Derechos Humanos — INREDH (Ecuador); Comisión Ecuménica de Derechos Humanos — CEDHU (Ecuador).
JS16	Joint submission 16 submitted by: Instituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice — IIMA (Switzerland); International Volunteerism Organization for Women, Education, Development — VIDES International (Switzerland).
JS17	Joint submission 17 submitted by: Plataforma por la Defensa de la Democracia y los Derechos Humanos en Ecuador (Ecuador); Nosotras por la Democracia (Ecuador).
JS18	Joint submission 18 submitted by: Internacional de Servicios Públicos — ISP (Ecuador); Unión Nacional de Educadores — UNE (Ecuador).
JS19	Joint submission 19 submitted by: Centro de Derechos Económicos y Sociales — CDES (Ecuador); Comunidad Amazónica de Acción Social Cordillera del Cóndor Mirador — CASCOMI (Ecuador).
JS20	Joint submission 20 submitted by: Matrimonio Civil Igualitario (Ecuador); Observatorio Ecuatoriano de Derechos Humanos, Colectivos y Minorías (Ecuador); Todo Mejora Ecuador (Ecuador); Organización Ecuatoriana de Mujeres Lesbianas — OEML (Ecuador); Grupo Rescate Escolar (Ecuador).
JS21	Joint submission 21 submitted by: Observatorio de Derechos y Justicia (Ecuador); Colegio de Abogados de Pichincha (Ecuador).

JS22	Joint submission 22 submitted by: Plataforma por la Defensa de la Democracia y los Derechos Humanos en Ecuador (Asociación Ecuatoriana de Editores de Periódicos — AEDEP, Asociación Red de ONG de Guayaquil — AROG, Centro de Apoyo y Protección de los Derechos Humanos SURKUNA, Colectivo Antropólogos del Ecuador, Colectivo YASUNIDOS, Confederación Mujeres por el Cambio, Confederación de Pueblos de la Nacionalidad Kichwa del Ecuador — ECUARUNARI, Confederación Unitaria de Comerciantes Minoristas y Trabajadores Autónomos del Ecuador — CUCOMITAE, FBQ, Federación de Médicos del Ecuador, Federación Nacional de Periodistas — FENAPE-FIP, Frente Ecuatoriano de Defensa de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos, Fundación Mil Hojas, Fundación Andina para la Observación y Estudio de Medios — FUNDAMEDIOS, Fundación DESAFÍO, Internacional de Servicios Públicos — ISP, Junta Cívica de Guayaquil, Observatorio Electoral Ciudadano, Plan V, Red de Mujeres Políticas del Ecuador — REMPE, Unión Nacional de Educadores — UNE, Unión Nacional de Periodistas — UNP) (Ecuador).
JS23	Joint submission 23 submitted by: Plataforma Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, Democracia y Desarrollo (Ecuador); Unión Nacional de Educadores — UNE (Ecuador); Cucomitae (Ecuador); Fundación Dayuma (Ecuador).
JS24	Joint submission 24 submitted by: Fundación Mil Hojas (Ecuador); Usuarios Digitales, (Ecuador).
JS25	Joint submission 25 submitted by: Acción Ecológica (Ecuador); Colectivo Yasunidos (Ecuador); Sarayaku Warmikuna (Ecuador)
National human rights institution(s):	
DPE	Defensoría del Pueblo (Ecuador)
Regional intergovernmental organization(s):	
IACHR	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (United States of America)

[7] UPR recommendation 135.4 (Latvia, Liechtenstein, Slovakia). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[8] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 2.
[9] UPR recommendation 135.16 (Lebanon). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[10] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 7.
[11] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 2.
[12] UPR recommendation 135.2 (Mexico). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[13] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 3.
[14] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 3-4.
[15] UPR recommendation 135.38 (Canada, Norway, Latvia, Belgium, France, Belgium, Costa Rica, Estonia). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[16] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 6.
[17] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 5.
[18] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 4.
[19] DPE, contribución al Examen Periódico Universal, Ecuador 2017 — Tercer ciclo, p. 7.
[20] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 134.1-134.3, 135.1 and 135.13.
[21] See RIDH, para. 2. See also FLD, paras. 11 and 25.
[22] See JS23, para. 57. See also JS9, para. 6.5.
[23] See CS, p. 5. See also Ind1893, p. 3; and FIF, p. 3.
[24] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.2-135.4.
[25] See RIDH, paras. 1 and 7-9.
[26] See JS11, p. 10.
[27] See JS11, p. 1 and 10. See also JS14, para. 15, and JS23, paras. 21-22 and 56.

[33] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.16-135.19 and 135.56.
[34] See JS16, paras. 8 and 10. See also CNA, p. 2.
[35] See JS20, para. 8, 11, para. 1, and ASX, p. 10.
[36] See JS20, para. 26.
[37] See ASX, p. 10.
[38] See JS2, para. 25. See also JS20, paras. 28 and 32, and ASX, p. 10.
[39] See JS2, para. 25, and JS8, para. 2.4.
[40] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, para. 135.61.
[41] UPR recommendation 135.61 (Plurinational State of Bolivia, Islamic Republic of Iran). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[42] See AI, para. 7. See also JS22, paras. 31-33, and CS, p.2. See also OHR, p. 3.
[43] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.3, 135.11, 135.24-135.26 and 135.28-135.29.
[44] See JS11, pp. 2-8, JS23, paras. 17-23, JS9, para. 5.6, JS14, para. 21, AI, paras. 6 and 13-14, HRW, p.1, and CS, p. 3.
[45] See JS11, p.9. See also JS9, para. 6.4, JS14, para. 16, HRW, p.5, and CEDHU, p. 2.
[46] See FLD, para. 25. See also JS9, para. 6.4., JS23, para. 53-55, CEDHU, p. 2, and FE, para. 4.4.
[47] See FNP, p. 1.
[48] See HRW, p. 4.
[49] See FNP, p. 4.
[50] See CEDHU, p. 3.
[51] See ASX, p. 10.
[52] See JS2, paras. 11-12. See also JS8, para. 2.1, and JS22, para. 30.
[53] UPR recommendation 135.3 (France). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[54] See JS3, paras. 6-7.
[55] See JS3, para. 41.
[56] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.11, 135.31-32, 135.37, 135.39.
[57] See JS22, paras. 22 and 35. See also FDC, para. 26.
[58] UPR recommendation 135.31 (Azerbaijan, Costa Rica, Malaysia, United States of America, Mexico, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, Austria, India). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[59] See FDC, paras. 3 and 25. See also JS22, paras. 20-21.
[60] See JS11, p. 10. See also JS17, para.50, FCD, paras. 7-9, HRW, p. 3, and RIDH, para. 4.
[61] See JS21, pp. 9-11. See also JS25, para. 38.
[62] See JS15, paras. 57-59 and 64, and p. 15.
[63] See CNA, p. 1.
[64] See JS15, paras. 37 and 45-48 and p. 15. See also HRW, p. 4, and CEDHU, p. 5.
[65] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.14, 135.36, 135.38-135.44, 136.1 and 136.2.
[66] See JS1, para. 7, and JS22, paras. 26-27. See also JS25, paras. 2 and 13-19.
[67] See RIDH, paras. 24-40.
[68] UPR recommendation 135.44 (Slovakia, Slovakia, Spain, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Sweden, Switzerland, Austria). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[69] See FLD, para. 9, and AI, para. 9.
[70] See JS9, paras. 2.2, 2.4, 6.1, and 25, JS17, paras. 21-27 and 48-49. See also JS22, paras. 11-12, 41 and 43, JS23, paras. 25-45 and 49, AI, paras. 9-10 and 25, and CS, pp. 1-2 and 5, FLD, para. 25, and HRW, pp. 3 and 5.
[71] UPR recommendation 135.40 (Latvia, Luxembourg, Australia, Austria). For the full text of the recommendation see A/HRC/21/4.
[72] See FLD, para. 7.
[73] See IACHR, pp.10-11. See also JS9, para. 6.3, JS17, para. 44, JS22, para. 34, CS, p. 5, HRW, p. 5, and RIDH para. 3.
[74] See JS9, paras. 5.3-5.4 and 6.4. See also HRW, p. 1.
[75] See HP[illegible], p. 5. See also JS5, para. 43, JS9, paras. 6.2 and 6.4, JS11, p. 10, JS14, para. 19, JS15, pp. 14-15, JS23, paras. 17-18, and FLD, para. 25.
[76] See FLD, paras. 18-22. See also JS14, paras. 10-14, JS15, para. 6, JS23, para. 13, and HRW, pp. 1-2.
[77] See FLD, para. 25. See also JS23, paras. 51-52, and JS5, paras. 2-31.
[78] See JS23, para. 50.
[79] See JS11, p. 10. See also JS3, para. 41, JS22, para. 24, JS23, para. 50, JS17, para. 14, IACHR, p. 12, JS9, para. 4.6, AI, paras. 15-21, CDH, p. 3 and FLD, paras. 19 and 25.
[80] See JS9, para. 6.2. See also JS15, para. 16, and JS25, para. 31.
[81] See JS15, p. 14. See also JS14, para.14, JS25, p. 4, and AI, paras. 22-24.

[52] See JS12, paras. 22-26 and 29.
[53] See JS9, paras. 4.5 and 6.3. See also HRW, p. 5, and S8, para. 11.
[54] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.6, 135.21, 135.27.
[55] See JS16, paras. 46-48.
[56] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, para. 135.34.
[57] See JS24, paras. 6-7, 12. See also JS22, paras. 17-19 and 37, and FLD, para. 4.
[58] See JS24, p. 10. See also JS22, para. 37.
[59] See JS13, paras. 12-19, 50 and 54.
[60] See JS20, paras. 13, 30 and 33.
[61] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.14, 135.23, 135.49.
[62] See JS16, paras. 36 and 38.
[63] UPR recommendations 135.14 (Morocco; Djibouti; Iraq; Myanmar; Slovenia). For the full text of the recommendations see A/HRC/21/4.
[64] See CEDHU, p. 1.
[65] See FIDUME, pp. 2-3.
[66] See JS18, pp. 2 and 3-4.
[67] See JS18, p. 2.
[68] See ASTAC, p. 2.
[69] See JS18, p. 9. See also CMP, p. 1.
[70] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4 paras. 135.9, 135.12.
[71] See FIDUME, p. 2.
[72] See ASTAC, p. 5.
[73] See JS6, paras. 31-32.
[74] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4 paras. 135.5, 135.7-9, 135.12, 135.15, 135.46-51.
[75] See FI, para. 2.3.
[76] See CNA, pp. 1, 2.
[77] See CDH, pp.1, 4.
[78] See FIAN, para. 2.
[79] See FIAN, para. 23.
[80] See ECUARUNARI, para. 2.
[81] See ECUARUNARI, paras. 14-19. See also JS22, para. 16.
[82] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.20, 135.92-94.
[83] See JS16, paras. 32, 34 and 93.
[84] See ASTAC, p. 5.
[85] See FI, para. 2.2.
[86] See JS22, para. 40. See also JS17, para. 91.
[87] See ADF International, para. 11.
[88] See ADF International, paras. 8-10 and 21.
[89] See CRR, paras. 10-11.
[90] See CRR, paras. 12 and 22. See also JS8, paras. 3.1-3.3, JS17, para. 91, JS22, para. 39, and HRW, p. 4.
[91] See HRW, p. 5. See also JS8, para. 22, and CRR, paras. 13and 17.
[92] See JS8, para. 4.1. See also JS17, para. 91, and JS22, para. 39.
[93] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, para. 135.95.
[94] See JS16, paras. 24-26.
[95] See ECUARUNARI, para. 24. See also JS22, para. 16.
[96] See GG, pp. 2-3.
[97] See CAN, p. 2.
[98] See JS5, para. 43.
[99] See CEDHU, pp. 1-2. See also JS5, para. 43.
[100] See FI, para. 7.
[101] See JS8, para. 1.2. See also FIDUME, p. 8.
[102] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.14 and 135.30.
[103] See JS16, para. 39; FIDUME, p. 7.
[104] See FI, para. 5.2. See also JS16, para. 45.
[105] See JS22, paras. 28-29.
[106] See JS10, pp. 2 and 4.
[107] See JS10, p. 2. See also JS8, para. 6.6.
[108] See CEDHU, p. 5. See also JS8, paras. 40-44, and JS22, para. 29.
[109] See JS8, paras. 1.1, 6.3 and 7. See also JS10, p. 2.
[110] See JS10, p. 1. See also CNA, p. 1.
[111] See JS8, para. 6.1. See also JS2, para. 16.
[112] See JS10, pp. 2, 3. See also FI, para. 5.6, and JS8, para. 6.2.

[133] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.10, 135.22, 135.33, 135.35.
[134] See JS16, paras. 12 and 14.
[135] See FDLME, p. 1.
[136] See JS8, paras. 46 and 7.1.
[137] See JS16, paras. 20-22.
[138] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.57, 135.58, 136.3.
[139] See JS4, para. 33, and JS7, para. 8.
[140] See JS4, p. 10, and JS7, para. 35.3.
[141] See JS7, paras. 1-2. See also FIAN, paras. 16-17, and CS, p. 2.
[142] See JS7, para. 35.1. See also JS14, p. 8, JS16, para. 53, JS19, paras. 5-9, 30, JS22, para. 45, and CS, p. 5.
[143] JS19, para. 30.
[144] See AE, para. 6. See also JS25, para. 3, and FIAN, para. 17.
[145] See JS14, p. 3. See also JS25, paras. 29-30.
[146] See JS25, paras. 4 and 34-36.
[147] See JS7, para. 35. See also JS19, para. 28, JS25, p. 3, and Ind1893, p. 3.
[148] See JS22, para. 16.
[149] See JS25, para. 1. See also JS4, p. 10, JS7, para. 35, and JS14, para. 8.
[150] See JS4, p. 10.
[151] For relevant recommendations see A/HRC/21/4, paras. 135.2, 135.9, 135.17 and 135.59-135.60.
[152] See HRW, pp. 4, 5.
[153] See CEDHU, pp. 5-6. See also HRW, p. 4.
[154] See CEDHU, p. 6.